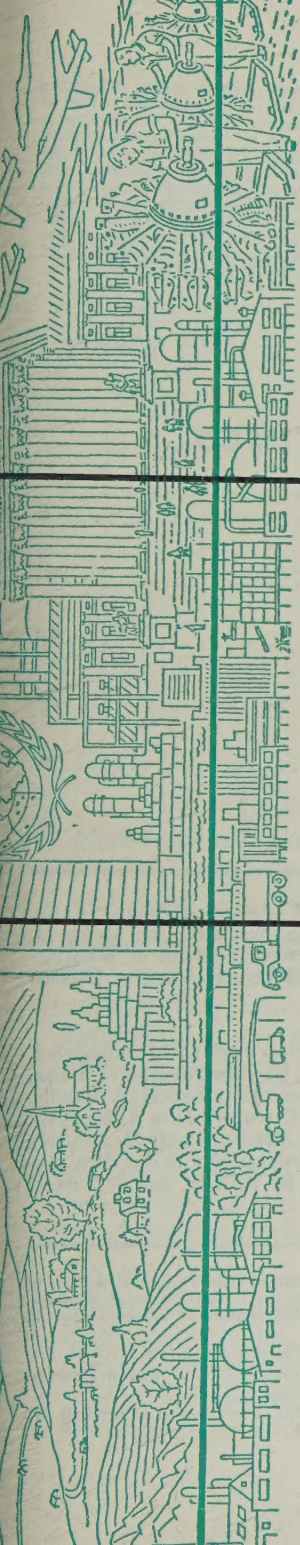

December 1957

SOCIAL PROGRESS

BOOKS for the TIMES

SOCIAL PROGRESS

Published by the Department of Social Education and Action of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., to provide a forum for the church on subjects of social concern for Christians. It includes program resources, legislative developments, and guides to worship, study, and action for leaders of social action groups in local churches, presbyteries, synods, presbyterial and synodical societies. Articles represent the opinion of the authors—not the official policy of the Department of Social Education and Action or of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

December 1957 Vol. XLVIII, No. 4

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES

International Affairs 5

Race Relations 14

Economic Life 20

Citizenship 24

Community Relations 27

General 32

Department of Social Education and Action: Clifford Earle, Margaret E. Kuhn, H. B. Sissel, Gayraud S. Wilmore, Jr.; Helen H. Harder (Editorial Assistant), Helen Lineweaver (Director of Washington Office). Editorial correspondence should be addressed to Clifford Earle, Secretary and Editor.

Counseling Committee on Social Education and Action: Joseph J. Copeland, Mrs. Frederick J. Church, Edler G. Hawkins, George W. Johns, Henry Lee Willet, Paul S. Wright, Chairman; Mrs. Roland P. Beattie, William Faulds, Richard Pacini; Walter H. Eastwood, John A. Mackay; C. Elwood Boulware, Herbert N. Brockway, Robert Buckle, Jr., Burton Fowler, Clifford Hope, Franc L. McCluer, Kenneth McGilvray, Mrs. Ben Russell, Wolfgang F. Stolper, Mrs. Harold R. Tolliver, and Willem F. Zuurdeeg.

Published monthly, except August, by the Department of Social Education and Action of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at 1009 Sloan St., Crawfordsville, Indiana. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Crawfordsville, Indiana, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Editorial and Executive office, 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Subscriptions, $1.00 a year; three years for $2.50. Single copy, 15 cents. Group rates on request. Send subscriptions to 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Copyright, 1957, by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Printed in the U. S. A.

For the Well Stocked Library

IN PUTTING together this issue of SOCIAL PROGRESS, which consists of descriptive (rather than critical) reviews of some fifty books, the editors have had these purposes in mind:

1. We would like to suggest the value of "offbeat" reading on the part of ministers and other church leaders—selected books that go beyond the usual scope of religious concern and activity. Every minister, for example, should include in his reading books that will help him to understand the human situation in which church members live, the forces that tug and pull at them, the complex issues and problems that so powerfully affect all of us.

2. It is good for a person to ride a hobby in his reading, to concentrate on one area of concern, to read so widely and deeply in a favorite subject that he becomes a lay "expert" to whom others turn for wisdom and counsel.

3. Every church needs a well-stocked library that includes titles not only in the areas of theology, church history, religious biography, and devotion, but also in the fields where Christian action is required—international affairs, economic life, race relations, citizenship. The reviews that follow are intended to suggest useful additions to church libraries.

4. Quotes from important new books in the church library (or in the minister's library) may be printed in church bulletins or referred to in pulpit "pronouncements" from time to time.

5. It is often possible for church leaders to suggest new books for local public and school libraries. Librarians usually welcome the interest and cooperation of the churches in the important responsibility of selecting titles.

To review a book is not necessarily to recommend it. The following reviews are an attempt to identify and describe some of the recent offerings in the areas of Christian social concern.

We wish to thank Rev. John R. Fry, editor in the Department of Adult Curriculum, for contributing to this issue.

—The SEA Staff

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Tides of Crisis: A Primer of Foreign Relations, by A. A. Berle, Jr. Reynal & Company, Inc., 1957. 328 pp. with index. $4.00.

A Proposal: Key to an Effective Foreign Policy, by Max F. Millikan and W. W. Rostow. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 170 pp. $2.75.

Diplomacy in a Democracy, by Henry M. Wriston. Harper & Brothers, 1956. 115 pp. $2.50.

The Interplay of East and West: Points of Conflict and Cooperation, by Barbara Ward. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1957. 152 pp. with index. $3.50.

Here are four books that deserve high rating on the "must read" list of churchmen who wish to be well informed on international affairs.

Mr. Berle is one of America's wisest counselors in economic and political matters. He has practiced corporation law in New York and has served as professor of corporation law at Columbia University. On a number of occasions he has been a delegate to international conferences. From 1938 on through most of World War II, he served as Assistant Secretary of State, and later as Ambassador to Brazil. With Gardner Means, he wrote *The Modern Corporation and Private Property,* which is a standard work in this important field. In 1954, he wrote *The Twentieth Century Capitalist Revolution.*

His present book, *Tides of Crisis,* deals with the problems facing the United States as a leader in world affairs. He discusses the meaning of leadership and the importance of principles and concepts beyond and above mere force. He emphasizes the need for long-range goals in foreign relations, and for the development of policies consistent with the goals. Economic factors are discussed with hardheaded realism. Economic elements, says Mr. Berle, are only a contributory factor in promoting war, but they are a very real factor in the maintenance of peace.

The scope of the book is suggested by some of the chapter headings: Crisis Areas: Mid-Europe, Crisis Areas: Middle East, Crisis Areas: Asian Coast and "Colonialism," Battle of the Past Against the Future, Peace and Its Instruments, Economic Tools for Promoting Peace, Rethinking American Foreign Policy.

Mr. Berle lays great stress on our relations with Latin America, an area that has been greatly neglected in American planning. He discusses the role of the United Nations as an instrument of peace. He says that if the United Nations were dissolved tomorrow, "the world would be obliged in travail to invent it anew."

Mr. Berle writes with style and power. He makes liberal and effective use of historical references. The book is stimulating and challenging.

In *A Proposal,* Dr. Millikan and Dr. Rostow, who are economists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the associated Center for International Studies, suggest that the United States and other industrialized nations of the Western world share in a world-wide economic assistance program with the central creative purpose of promoting the development of free democratic nations. The plan takes realistic account of the world-wide revolution, affecting principally the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, where something like 700 million persons have emerged from "colonialism" to national self-determination in the last ten years or so.

In discussing the relation of the program to American policy, the authors uphold the view that an essential American interest is to preserve a world environment within which our form of democratic society can persist and develop. The proposed program, which made front-page news when it was first released to members of Congress, to Government officials, and to leaders of both political parties, may well become as historic as the original Marshall Plan.

Diplomacy in a Democracy, by Dr. Wriston, refutes the pessimistic view that democracies generally (and the United States particularly) cannot operate effectively in the push and pull of diplomatic affairs. We are reminded that the American Foreign Service, which has borne the brunt of so much criticism in recent years, did not begin to function as a truly professional body until after 1914. Prior to that time, the United States could afford to live in relative isolation without a trained diplomatic corps.

Dr. Wriston divides his treatment into two sections—(I) "Democracy and the Professional Diplomat," and (II) "Public Opinion and Diplomacy."

The author points out that absolutist governments have not really achieved the diplomatic advantages with which they are sometimes credited. They have often conducted their foreign affairs in fatal contempt of social and economic welfare at home. At the same time, the democracies have demonstrated again and again their ability to make "hard decisions" that promote long-range benefits in international relations.

Dr. Wriston says: "There is urgent need to recover faith in our own institutions. They are far from perfect, but they are indigenous; they have served us well in meeting earlier crises; they have shown unusual capacity for adaptation to meet new circumstances, and will continue to change with time."

Dr. Wriston is President Emeritus

of Brown University, and in 1955 became director of the American Assembly. He is also president of the Council on Foreign Relations. During 1954-1955, he served as chairman of the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel. He was then appointed consultant to the Secretary of State on the reorganization of the Foreign Service.

Barbara Ward, author of *The Interplay of East and West,* is one of the most influential writers of the day in the field of international affairs. Other books by Miss Ward, especially *Faith and Freedom,* together with her brilliant work as a contributing editor of *The Economist,* have firmly established her reputation. In this new book she examines the past relationships between the civilizations, suggests approaches for the West, and ventures a far look into the future.

The Western powers have learned the hard way that they cannot develop and implement national policies in isolation from one another. This is a new kind of predicament. A thousand years ago there was very little contact between Western and Eastern centers of civilization, but we live in a different world today.

What will be the new relationships in the interplay between the East and West? Do they point to peace and stability or to unrest and possible disaster? Is it possible for the Atlantic powers to frame and adopt policies which facilitate cooperation between the East and West? These are some of the questions that Miss Ward examines in the light of the up-and-down history of East-West relations.

Miss Ward's writings are permeated with Christian insight and philosophy, and the present book is no exception. She says: "If what we seek is a new type of life, which expands human consciousness, takes man beyond his present level of intelligence, and raises him to new heights of creativeness and capacity, we have to look for it in the great leaders of the world's religions, and, above all, in Christ himself. . . . This religious insight is not mythology: it is something so deeply embedded in human nature, so deeply rooted in human history that I think we can confidently say that whatever the setbacks, whatever the material pressures, whatever the temporary triumphs of false beliefs and false hopes, the drive of history lies in that direction and in it we are all called to play a part."

Miss Ward's discussions of the interplay between the East and West do not attempt to deal with some of the hard realities of present-day foreign problems. She may seem to some to come up with too easy answers. The book's true usefulness is indicating in broad strokes the points of conflict and the points of co-operation in the East-West encounter, which is the most tremendous "fact" of our generation.

The Unconscious Motives of War: A Psycho-Analytical Contribution, by Alix Strachey. International Universities Press, Inc., 1957. 283 pp. with index. $5.00.

Mrs. Strachey probes some of the less widely understood motives of war and shows that they spring not

only from the deeper mental levels of the individual as a private person, but from his attitudes of mind as a member of a group—the state or nation to which he belongs.

The first part of the book is devoted to a probing of individual psychology, with a lucid exposition of psychoanalytic theory. The second part considers how attitudes that may facilitate war influence and are influenced by group life. The third and last part sets out to suggest what measures might be adopted, in our new knowledge, to lessen the chances of war.

Mrs. Strachey combines a wide knowledge of sociology and international affairs with a solid background of psychoanalytic theory. Her approach is distinctly Freudian. Let it be said that this book is not a commentary on James, ch. 4.

Bridgehead: The Drama of Israel, by Waldo Frank. George Braziller, Inc., 1957. 220 pp. $3.75.

There Goes the Middle East, by Alfred M. Lilienthal. The Devin-Adair Company, 1957. 300 pp. with index. $4.00.

Voice of Israel, by Abba Eban. Horizon Press, 1957. 304 pp. $3.95.

These three books are valuable additions to the reading list of persons who wish to have more than an elementary knowledge of what is going on in the Middle East.

Bridgehead is a moving picture of modern Israel—its relations with its Arab neighbors, its politics, its economics, its scientific institutes, its Oriental Jews who were literally flown from the Middle Ages into the modern world, its remarkable leaders, its arts, its girl soldiers and woman Minister of State, its orthodox Jews who refuse to pay taxes, its communal settlements. Going deeply beneath the surface of present-day events, the author talks about the people, their dreams and motives, and sets the drama of Israel in historical perspective.

Mr. Frank has written extensively—novels and stories, history, essays, theater. His writings on Spanish America have earned for him an enormous reputation. He has been characterized as America's unofficial cultural ambassador to South America. It was from an assignment to visit and report on the Middle East for a group of Spanish-language newspapers that his present book developed.

Lilienthal's book, *There Goes the Middle East,* is a frank apologia for the Arab cause in the tragic Palestinian dispute. Its scope (and slant) are indicated by some of the chapter headings: Israel Is Created, A Mecca for Communism, The Displaced Arabs, Truman Partiality, The Eisenhower New Look, The Arab Reawakening, Impartial but Pro-Israeli, Egypt Arms, From Aswan to Suez, Smears and Fears.

The author argues that the Palestinian refugees lie at the core of the Middle East difficulty. The longer their status remains unalleviated, he says, the more remote becomes a just and permanent peace. (Mr. Lilienthal, however, fails to report or to take into account important aspects of the Middle East refugee

problem which embrace not only the displaced Arabs but also the four hundred thousand displaced Jews from Arab lands who have found haven in Israel.) In testifying on the Eisenhower Doctrine before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he said that peace in the Middle East will never be realized until "justice becomes more than a lofty-sounding word. So long as one million Arab refugees remain homeless, so long as the Holy City of Jerusalem is severed by barbed wire, and so long as Israel continues to flout existing resolutions of the United Nations, there will be new Suezes and more bloodshed."

Voice of Israel is a gathering together of twenty-some addresses and lectures by Abba Eban, Ambassador of the State of Israel to the United States and head of his country's permanent delegation to the United Nations. He is regarded as one of the most eloquent and forceful diplomats in the Western world. His moving and persuasive speeches in the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations have brought distinction both to himself and to the nation he so ably serves.

The addresses cover the period from May 26, 1948, immediately following the birth of Israel and the concerted attack of five Arab states, to November 1, 1956, the occasion of the remarkable speech to the United Nations General Assembly setting forth Israel's reasons for launching an attack upon Egypt.

Reading Mr. Eban's major addresses, chronicling Israel's eight years of struggle and its achievement, one has a sense of participation in events of high moment. The story is told in language of rare dignity and grace, and with a full sense of pageantry. The addresses touch not only upon events and issues, but also upon the inner meaning of Israel's rebirth, Hebrew culture, Biblical research, atomic investigation. This is a highly authentic expression of Israel's position in regional and world affairs.

In the Gray Rain, by Hazel Severson McCartney. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 246 pp. $3.75.

This is a group of delicately conceived and sensitively written stories about the Japan of today. It is a detailed picture in which a most appealing group of fully realized characters move against the pastel background of that enchanting land.

The author lived her childhood on a Wisconsin farm. Before the war she spent three years in a missionary assignment in Japan. Later she worked in the welfare department of a relocation center for Japanese on the Colorado desert, and in a California segregation center. Following the war, she went with her husband to Japan for an assignment in a Lutheran mission school. At present she lives in Iowa, where her husband is serving a local parish on leave from his work in Japan.

Seldom is an outsider, a foreigner, so able to speak for the heart of another race as Mrs. McCartney is able to interpret the spirit, problems, hopes of her many friends in Japan. This book pro-

vides useful collateral reading for church leaders in developing the foreign missions study theme for the present year.

The Pacific Dependencies of the United States, by John Wesley Coulter. The Macmillan Company, 1957. 388 pp. with index. $6.75.

This is an important, systematic survey of the Pacific territories of the United States and of the trusteeship territories assigned to the United States by the United Nations.

In the first category are Hawaii, Samoa, and Guam. In the second group are the Mariana Islands, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape, the Marshall Islands, Pingelap, and Mokil.

The discussion covers the geography, history, social anthropology, and colonial administration of each of the areas. This is a thorough, accurate, readable, and useful discussion of an important aspect of American foreign relations.

Dr. Coulter, internationally known geographer and authority on the lands and peoples of the Pacific, is professor of geography at the University of Cincinnati.

Passport to Friendship: The Story of The Experiment in International Living, by William Peters. J. B. Lippincott Company, 1957. 286 pp. $3.75.

Twenty-five years ago Donald Watt, a young American, gathered a few American boys and took them to Europe to get acquainted with boys there. He called the project The Experiment in International Living. This book is an informal history of the Experiment. It is a vivid and vital account of the adventures of young people trying to span the gulfs of culture, custom, language, and tradition that separate the nations of the world. In Europe, Asia, North and South America, their experiences are as different as the countries they visit and in which they live for a while as members of foreign families.

The stories prove the ability of young people to be "at home" everywhere in the wide world.

Radiation: What It Is and How It Affects You, by Jack Schubert and Ralph E. Lapp. The Viking Press, Inc., 1957. 314 pp. with index. $3.95.

Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy, by Henry A. Kissinger. Published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper & Brothers, 1957. 455 pp. $5.00.

Here are two important and very useful books on problems related to the development of nuclear energy. One has to do with contamination and poisoning resulting from the release of atomic energy, especially the testing of nuclear weapons. The other is a discussion of nuclear weapons and their bearing on diplomacy and international relationships.

Dr. Jack Schubert, biologist and chemist and a former senior scientist with the Argonne Laboratory, is a world-famous authority on radioactive poisons. Articles from his pen

have appeared in many scientific journals. Dr. Ralph E. Lapp is an atomic physicist who since 1950 has devoted himself to being an atomic publicist. During the war he was connected with the Manhattan Project. He is the author of *Atoms and People* and of *Must We Hide?* as well as of many featured pieces in popular periodicals.

Their present book is perhaps the first authoritative popular work on atomic radiation. It describes what radiation is, the various sources from which it comes, the known or likely effects on human beings. There is a lively continuing debate over hydrogen bomb tests as a source of radiation poison, but radioactive fall-out from these tests is only one source of radiation: X-rays and radium rays, among other things, are additional elements in this new problem.

The authors do not come up with sharply defined answers to many of the questions which are raised and discussed. They present the data and underline the implications for the future. Many of the facts will shock the lay reader. For example, expectant mothers will be rightly disturbed by long-term consequences that may follow the excessive use of X-rays. Case histories from medical studies are cited to illustrate the dangers involved in the use of radioactive poisons. The book presents the only definitive account of the radiostrontium hazard to appear in a popular book up to the present time.

This important book will help to bring sanity into discussions, which too often tend to be hysterical, of the wide effects of fall-out from H-bomb experimentation in the Pacific area. It should be included in the reading list of churchmen who are participating in talks leading to "pronouncements" dealing with atomic radiation.

Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy grew out of Dr. Kissinger's work with a group of experts organized by the Council on Foreign Relations and led by Mr. Gordon Dean, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. It deals primarily with the revolution produced by the development of nuclear weapons, and the effect that this revolution should have on our military strategy and our foreign policy.

The book shows how our military strength can support our political objectives without excessive risk of all-out war. It discusses the diplomacy and the strategy necessary to deter aggression and to defeat it should it come. It is based on the assumption that war can be avoided only by being ready for it, an assumption which, if taken by itself, may easily lead to a fatal overemphasis on military might as the principal means of maintaining peace in a divided world.

The book includes useful discussions of the problems of limited nuclear warfare, of disarmament and the limitation of war, of the Soviet Union's progress in atomic research, and of the need for a strategy which can support our diplomacy in foreign affairs.

This book too is virtually "must" reading for those who are attempting to articulate Christian positions on the use of atomic weapons.

Revolution on East River: The Twilight of National Sovereignty, by James Avery Joyce. Abelard-Schuman, 1956. 244 pp. with index. $3.50.

Strengthening the United Nations: Report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Arthur N. Holcombe, Chairman. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 276 pp. with index. $4.00.

World Illiteracy at Mid-Century: A Statistical Study. UNESCO, 1957. 200 pp. with index and map. Paper edition, $2.00.

Half the World's Children: A Diary of UNICEF at Work in Asia, by S. M. Keeny. Association Press, 1957. 254 pp. with index. $3.50.

From Witchcraft to World Health, by S. Leff and Vera Leff. The Macmillan Company, 1957. 236 pp. with index. $4.50.

Two of these five books on the United Nations and its activities deal with the political aspects of the work of the UN, three with some of its related efforts in the field of human welfare.

Revolution on East River is an intelligent and hopeful discussion of the United Nations as a relatively effective world organization. The book attempts to take the UN as it is, and to show where it has become, or is becoming, more "sovereign" than the member states that compose it. At the same time, the discussion shows how the organization has been weakened and frustrated, and its evolution toward eventual world government arrested, as a result of the sovereign claims which its member states continue to assert—"to their own detriment," says the author, "and to the loss of the world community."

Included in the discussion is a review of the ten-year history of the United Nations. This is followed by chapters devoted to Asian neutralism (which, according to the author, has come to stay), human rights versus state wrongs—with focus on Africa, disarmament deadlock, problems related to the development of atomic energy, economic cold war, and the possible development of the United Nations (without the need for Charter reform) in the direction of a truly world organization for peace.

James Joyce holds degrees in economics, political science, law, and history, and has specialized in problems of international affairs for many years. He has served on the staff of the International Labor Office in Geneva and as a consultant to the UN Economic and Social Council. A number of earlier books are useful discussions of international relations.

Whether or not the reader accepts Mr. Joyce's conclusions, he is sure to find in this book a great deal of useful information and a real challenge to creative thinking about the UN and its future as an instrument of peace.

Strengthening the United Nations is the comprehensive tenth report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, an important research affiliate of the American Association for the United Nations.

In formulating its present recom-

mendations for strengthening the UN, the Commission has not confined itself to proposals for amending the UN Charter. Important gains in strength are possible within the Charter as it stands. In this brief review we cannot begin to report or even to outline the kinds of recommendations the Commission advocates. A tight summary of them appears in the first eight-page section.

This is an exceedingly important volume which should be possessed and studied (with pencil in hand) by everyone with more than a primer interest in international affairs.

World Illiteracy at Mid-Century is volume XI in a series of important monographs on fundamental education prepared and published by UNESCO. Some chapter headings are as follows: Magnitude of the Problem, Methods of Counting Illiterates, Estimating the Extent of Illiteracy, Some Major Areas of Illiteracy, Lesser Areas of Illiteracy, Illiteracy and School Enrolment, Illiteracy and National Income, Illiteracy and Urban Industrialization. Included in the text are 235 tables presenting and analyzing virtually all available data on the subject.

One of the most effective and at the same time vivid and picturesque personalities in the whole UN set-up is Mr. S. M. Keeny, the regional director for UNICEF in Asia. *Half the World's Children* is a gathering together of selected portions of his fascinating reports to UNICEF headquarters in New York. The result is a warmly human view of UNICEF's struggle to get its food and medical program started among the millions of village children of Asia, where live half the world's children. This is a moving, accurate, on-the-spot story of UNICEF in action. Reading it is to be convinced again that perhaps the most important things being done in behalf of world peace are not the discussions in the UN General Assembly or Security Council, but the ministries of UN-related agencies to children and their mothers in distant areas of need around the world.

We heartily commend this book. We hope it sells a million copies—Mr. Keeny characteristically has assigned all the profits to UNICEF, his favorite service organization.

From 1924 to 1942, Mr. Keeny was on the staff of the National Council of the YMCA. He was director of Association Press from 1933 to 1943, and later directed UNRRA activities in Italy. He has served in his present capacity, working out of Bangkok but traveling around the world on an average of twice a year, since 1950.

From Witchcraft to World Health is the story of the unceasing struggle against disease which commenced in the beginning of time. It is a far cry from the primitive cures of the tribal medicine man to international acceptance of the declaration of the World Health Organization that the primary function of medicine is prevention, not cure. In this very readable and useful history of healing through the ages, the authors have rendered a valuable service to the layman in providing a popular and comprehensive survey of man's unrelenting fight against disease.

RACE RELATIONS

Psychiatric Aspects of School Desegregation. Report No. 37, Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, 1957. 95 pp. $1.00.

This report of a group of psychiatrists on the psychodynamics of desegregation makes a splendid contribution to the literature on prejudice and discrimination. What makes this book especially useful is its focus on psychosocial problems arising from school desegregation as well as those which precede the actual desegregation process. Any illusion that the integration of Negro and white students and their parents automatically follows the abolition of separate schools will be quickly dissipated by reading this report. There is as much work for human relations groups after as before the fact of public-school desegregation.

Basic principles are dealt with in the early sections on the function of racial myths, aspects of attitude change, the effect of group processes on attitudes, and the role of authority in influencing motivation and behavior. With regard to the latter subject it is important to note that although the authors see many inner conflicts arising from the imposition of legal mandates, they nevertheless find that desegregation is likely to proceed smoothly where prescribed by authorities whose protection and approval most people require.

Of especial interest in this study is an analysis of the little-known, little-discussed facts on the relationship between the myth-laden areas of sex and race. If for no other reason, this book is worth reading for its enlightening discussion of fears related to sex and interracial unions, marital and extramarital.

The final section deals with the responses and adjustments of children and parents as well as some of the practical problems attending the desegregation of schools. This section includes some important psychological principles which should provide a basic outline for preparing teachers to instruct in newly desegregated schools.

This report will give those who are working in behalf of racial integration a new dimension from which to attack prejudice. It is highly recommended for careful study and discussion.

The Economics of Discrimination, by Gary S. Becker. The University of Chicago Press, 1957. 137 pp. with index. $3.50.

This is a pioneering study which makes important contributions both to the understanding of America's chief domestic problem—racial discrimination—and to the broadening of economic theory.

This is a solid and scholarly work by a topflight economist on the faculty of the University of Chicago. It is the most reliable study available on the economic effects of discrimination against Negroes in the United States. The book also marks an advance in economic theory in that for the first time the author makes it possible for economists to give proper economic weight to kinds of behavior that cannot be directly measured in monetary terms.

The discussion covers such topics as the forces determining discrimination in the market place, employer and employee discrimination, consumer and government discrimination, market discrimination, changes in discrimination over time.

This book is virtually "must" reading for the advanced student of race relations who is not afraid of technical writing.

The Negro in the United States (Revised Edition), by E. Franklin Frazier. The Macmillan Company, 1957. 769 pp. with index. $6.40.

This is a timely and valuable revision and updating of a basic book on the American Negro by the professor of sociology at Howard University. Since the appearance of the first edition of the book, seven years ago, there have been momentous changes in the relation of the Negro to American society. Dr. Frazier's work deals with nearly all aspects of Negro life in America and of Negro-white relations. He discusses the Negro under the slave regime, the Civil War and Reconstruction periods, the growth and distribution of the Negro population, rural and urban Negro communities, social and economic stratification, the Negro family, the Negro church, fraternal organizations, business enterprises, intellectual life and leadership, institutions of higher learning, the Negro press and literature, problems of adjustment, prospects for integration into American society.

The Louisville Story, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James. Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1957. 175 pp. $3.50.

This is the story of how Louisville, Kentucky, achieved school desegregation. It is a story that should be carefully read by schoolmen, church leaders, politicians in every community in the United States that is affected by the Supreme Court decisions of 1954-1955 relating to the desegregation of public schools. The account is especially helpful in suggesting useful approaches in communities in the so-called "border states." Dr. Carmichael is the Superintendent of Schools of Louisville, while Mr. James is associate editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

The Militant South, 1800-1861, by John Hope Franklin. Harvard University Press, 1956. 317 pp. with index. $5.00.

John Hope Franklin, the distinguished Negro historian formerly of Howard University and now chairman of the History Department of Brooklyn College, has examined thousands of unpublished papers, public documents, letters, travel accounts, memoirs, and diaries to buttress the central thesis of this book, namely: that the South's militant sense of racial and regional superiority is the product of a bellicosity inspired and nurtured by the social and political institutions of the plantation society.

The evidence here is impressive, both in volume and incisiveness. Beginning with a review of the wide acknowledgment of the Southerner's reputation of having a penchant for violence, Dr. Franklin examines, in order, factors in the geography, personal life and morals, and law enforcement of the South which laid a strong foundation for the filibustering and militarism during the period from 1812 to 1860. Without uncritical acceptance of the abolitionist propaganda of the pre-Civil War years, the author shows that the maintenance and expansion of the institution of slavery had no little role to play in this evolution of militancy in Southern character. The continuous campaign against the subversion of slavery and the forceful subjugation of the slave himself gave a martial air to the whole climate of plantation society and made the instruments of war essential to the machinery of control.

The second half of the book is a somewhat more prosaic account of the cultural and social developments that contributed to the South's high readiness for the war when it finally broke on Fort Sumter on the morning of April 12, 1861.

Despite occasional repetition and what appears to be rather arbitrary enlargement of subject matter that could have been dealt with in smaller compass, Dr. Franklin has given us a very readable and useful book. His argument that many facets of Southern life have been imbued with the martial spirit is authenticated in the source materials he has gathered here. Other students of the traditions and folkways of the ante-bellum South have made this same point. In this latest of books on the subject, Dr. Franklin documents the theory with persuasive evidence from many sources. *The Militant South* will help us to understand better some of the deeper reasons for the stubborn resistance to peaceful social change.

Fraternities Without Brotherhood: A Study of Prejudice on the American Campus, by Alfred McClung Lee. The Beacon Press, Inc., 1955. 159 pp. with index. Paperback edition, $1.45.

This is the first account that goes beyond article size of the facts about racial and religious discrimination in American college social fraternities and sororities. The careful, documented research grows out of the work of the National Committee on Fraternities in Education, of which Dr. Lee is president.

It is a fact that the fraternity system does discriminate against those who are "different," but fraternity discrimination is being strongly resisted—some fraternities have broken down the barriers; local chapters have split from national affiliation; undergraduate opinion is reported to be 90 per cent in favor of democratic practices.

Go South to Sorrow, by Carl T. Rowan. Random House, Inc., 1957. 248 pp. $3.50.

Carl T. Rowan, the hard-hitting Negro staff writer of the Minneapolis *Tribune* and one of the country's most adept reporters of race relations, has given us another graphic picture of turbulence in the Southland.

Go South to Sorrow is a rapidly moving expedition into the twisted heart and fear-wracked brain of the Deep South—the South of boycotts, violence, and the oratory of White Citizens Council demagoguery. Rowan is merciless in his exposure of some of the most bitter and degrading elements of the segregationist mentality. From a white dealer in livestock feed in Summerton, South Carolina, to J. B. Easterly, of the race-baiting Southern Gentlemen, and Curt Copeland of the Arkansas Citizens Council, Rowan cites conversations and speeches he and his colleague, Richard P. Kleeman of the *Tribune*, listened to in their attempt to get on the inside track of Southern bigotry.

That they succeeded is attested by the light this material throws on many persons and places about which only the vaguest impressions have been transmitted to Northern observers. One of the best examples is an account of a meeting of the Montgomery, Alabama, White Citizens Council, chaired by State Senator Sam Engelhardt and featuring a spurious tape recording of an "NAACP speech" made in Jackson, Mississippi.

Rowan's profiles of Senator James Eastland, Governor J. P. Coleman, Gus Courts, the NAACP's Dr. A. H. McCoy, and his reports of the Till case and the Montgomery bus boycott make no pretense of cold objectivity. They are the sharp, sometimes bitter, analyses of an educated, highly intelligent Southern Negro who goes home to weep in indignation at the fanatic determination of white supremacy to prevail over the law of the land. The writing here is fast, two-fisted, raucous and sometimes overly dramatic, but always believable.

In the latter half of the book, Rowan slows down the pace in two chapters, "White Man's Burden" and "The Wail of the 'Moderates,'" to do a sensitive treatment of the cases of Dean Chester C. Travelstead, of the University of South Carolina, Dr. Guy H. Wells, of Georgia State College for Women, and other white Southerners whose honest dissent from the "Southern way" made them martyrs to the cause of desegregation. In the next to last chapter the author examines the meaning of "moderation" à la Hodding Carter and C. A. McKnight and finds it wanting. He writes "the wailing 'moderates' must know that nobody has ever gained a voice in

any society anywhere, any time, under any conditions, who stood for nothing, who wallowed in a moral no man's land, who showed no courage or conviction." Rowan's views on this subject are bold and refreshing in view of the temper of the times.

No one will put this book down without feeling the pathos and passion of what is happening in the South today. Even those who disagree with Rowan's integrationist slanting will acknowledge the sincerity and deep involvement of this young Negro reporter whose journey home was a "journey far south of sorrow, a journey deep inside the womb of human frailty . . . the basic weaknesses and meannesses, that have shadowed the paths of mankind from the Garden of Eden right down to the blood-splattered banks of the Tallahatchie River."

The Anatomy of South African Misery, by C. W. de Kiewiet. Oxford University Press, 1956. 88 pp. $1.75.

These are three lectures by Dr. de Kiewiet, President of the University of Rochester in New York, delivered at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, in January, 1956.

Dr. de Kiewiet is a convinced opponent of *apartheid*, but he writes with the subdued intellectual fervor of a man whose passions are aroused but whose reason is in control. In the first lecture he sketches the historical background of the South African crisis. The second lecture contains not only a denunciation of *apartheid* but shows what its advocates mean by it at its best. The third lecture emphasizes what the author considers the moral foolishness of *apartheid* and is a plea for clear thinking.

This is the most useful discussion we have seen of this critical and too often badly understood problem.

With All Deliberate Speed: Segregation-Desegregation in Southern Schools, edited by Don Shoemaker. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 239 pp. with index. $3.50.

Any person whose business it is to have the facts on the desegregation effort in the South will keep in easy reach for constant use this excellent documentary prepared by staff members and associates of the Southern Education Reporting Service.

Edited by Don Shoemaker, executive director of SERS, it contains eleven tightly written, objective articles by some of the leading editors and analysts of the South and the border states. Among the contributors to this volume are Wallace Westfeldt, Joseph B. Parham, Bert Collier, and Weldon James, all of whose names have by-lined some of the most definitive correspondence that has come out of the South.

Readers of the *Southern School News,* the reporting arm of SERS, will recognize in this symposium the same careful attention to facts, elucidation of obscure detail, and balanced handling of contextual material. There is no question that this kind of reporting is more useful to

desegregation forces and intelligent moderates in the South than the frankly partisan editorials of Northern newspapers.

Few areas of the conflict have been missed in this collection. The writers deal with the litigation pattern, boycotts and counterboycotts, the segregationist organizations, the political and legislative issues, desegregation in higher education, and the development of public-school desegregation in the border communities and in the nation's capital. What is accomplished is a portrait in depth—a comprehensive analysis of the ethos and atmosphere of a region in which every aspect of community life is conditioned by the struggle to obey or resist the Supreme Court decision of 1954 and its ever-broadening implications.

Perhaps not enough attention is given in this report to the role of the churches and to what is presently going on in the Negro communities. In the article "The South's Own Civil War," Weldon James gives three and a half pages to Protestant and Roman Catholic pronouncements and resolutions, but in no article do the writers give adequate treatment of the action of individual clergymen like Turner in Clinton, Logan in Kentucky, King in Montgomery, and Shuttleworth in Birmingham. The book would have been strengthened by a report of the more than thirty church-centered desegregation movements among Negro Christians in the South.

Another weakness is the absence of any analysis of developments within the Negro community itself. W. D. Workman, Jr., in "The Deep South," probably the best news story in the series, deals somewhat with this subject and there are some brief comments in the editor's "Afterword," but the real story of the psychological, social, and religious atmosphere fomenting in the Negro communities of the South remains to be told.

With All Deliberate Speed is, nevertheless, one of the best reports thus far produced on the desegregation crisis. Its terse, factual presentation makes it an easy-to-read source book in lieu of a good clipping service.

ECONOMIC LIFE

Social Responsibilities of Organized Labor, by John A. Fitch. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 237 pp. with index. $3.50. (Series on Ethics and Economic Life of the NCC.)

A foreword by Charles P. Taft, Chairman of the Department of the Church and Economic Life of the National Council of Churches, announces this book to be part of the now well-known study of Christian ethics and economic life begun in 1949 under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, renewed by the same Foundation in 1952.

Mr. Fitch begins with an explication of the deeper meaning of social responsibility. He finds the root of this concept in Judaeo-Christian philosophy (*sic*) which, in the Western world, along with generally accepted codes of behavior and principles established by public opinion, describes the obligation of organized labor to the whole of society.

He concludes that the record is "neither wholly positive nor wholly negative," but where labor has faithfully discharged its responsibility to any sector of the economy the results have benefited other groups and areas as well. Some pains are taken here to make clear that society —especially the church—has an obligation to try to understand labor and the facts of life concerning the workingman.

The author does not attempt to whitewash the disvalues in union organization and practice.

After examining the historical background of unionism, its objectives and collective bargaining practices, in two chapters—"Malpractice in Unions" and "A Closer Look"—Mr. Fitch launches into a critical examination of conduct "of such a character as to raise suspicions concerning the moral scruples" of certain unions or their leaders. Welfare-fund abuses, the issuing of blanket organizing permits, make-work practices, picketing, high salaries and expense accounts are placed under the microscope of a friendly but critical judgment. Recognizing the difficult moral questions involved in the maintenance of a labor organization in a competitive economy and atmosphere where hostility to unions has not been completely erased, Mr. Fitch nevertheless points out the dangers of labor's too easy acceptance of some of the "less desirable qualities of the society in which it functions."

Use this handy blank to enter your subscriptions to

Social Progress

Progress for the , which I enclose $_____.

	NEW	RENEWAL	1 YEAR	3 YEARS
Position in Church				
Position in Church				
Position in Church				
Position in Church				
Position in Church				
Position in Church				
Position in Church				
Position in Church				
Position in Church				

Social Progress subscriptions (cont'd)

	NEW	RENEWAL	1 YEAR
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			
Name Street City & State — Position in Church			

In the greater portion of this book the author is positive and optimistic regarding the state of unions and their responsible participation in society. Readers who desire a refresher course in present-day industrial relations will find in the chapters on union membership, the AFL-CIO merger, policy regarding women, the unskilled, and racial discrimination, the most up-to-date and careful analysis on these important developments. The general impression is that, for the most part, organized labor is discharging its social responsibility to its members, to management, and to the public in good faith if with continuing problems on every hand.

This scholarly study deserves to be read by all who are interested in the ethical aspects of union policy and practice today. In view of the current investigations of corruption in the Teamsters and the aggressive attack on union security by state "right to work" organizations, ministers will need Mr. Fitch's careful observations to help them keep a balanced perspective as public opinion swings to the extreme right.

The American Economy, by Alvin H. Hansen. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1957. 199 pp. with index. $5.00.

New advances in economic thinking are never greeted with enthusiasm by people who are comfortably settled in the stable socio-economic patterns of the American middle class. Many of us have simply refused to accept the fact that the orthodox economics of the post First World War period is not only reactionary today but, as a matter of fact, no longer provides the solution to the economic problems of today.

In this book, Professor Hansen examines the contribution of Keynesian policies to the development of a mixed public-private economy committed to expansion, full employment, and public welfare. Reviewing the errors and miscalculations of the period following World War I, he lays stress on the remodeling of American economy through the period of the last twenty-five years. The role of monetary policies which forces an adequate aggregate demand and consequent full employment, the economic planning possible under the Employment Act of 1946, the economic policies of the Truman and Eisenhower administrations are all carefully analyzed to show how alertness and flexibility have been structured into a system that had too long labored under the dogmas of rigid price stability, the balanced budget, and automatic adjustment with the minimum of governmental manipulation.

Liberals in both politics and economics will find much here to reassure them. Conservatives will be enlightened to discover that our mixed economy has not led to increasing socialism, in the classical sense. This will help lift some of the opprobrium off the concept of the welfare state while insisting at the same time that "man does not live by bread alone."

In an important chapter on "Standards and Values in a Rich Society," Professor Hansen raises serious questions about the lag of

our social institutions behind our economic institutions during this period of material abundance. Despite his concern for ineptitude in this area of national life one might well ask whether in the very nature of an expanding economy there is not something that militates against the humanity that it seeks to enhance by material abundance. Perhaps this is at least hinted at in his terse observation on page 150, "We have learned how to make a living; we have still to learn how to live."

The greater part of the book consists of six lectures given by the author at the University of Chicago in 1956 under the auspices of the Charles R. Walgreen Foundation.

Work and Contemplation, by Douglas V. Steere. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 148 pp. with index. $2.50.

This book is the outcome of Dr. Steere's lectures, in the Rauschenbusch series, at Colgate Rochester Divinity School. In his usual stimulating and effective style, Dr. Steere here discusses (I) The Nature of Work; (II) The Nature of Contemplation; (III) The Eclipse of Man in Modern Industrial Work; (IV) Manual Work and the Intentional Community; (V) Work and Contemplation.

Dr. Steere claims that contemplation, understood both as prayer and as rational thought, provides the key to the necessary practical procedures for restoring work to its rightful place in life. This thesis gives the entire presentation a devotional as well as a thought-provoking character.

Work and Contemplation should be an especially useful resource in the development of the "Christian Responsibility in Daily Work" emphasis, which will be the social action theme in the churches in 1958-1959.

The Economics of Underdeveloped Countries, by Peter T. Bauer and Basil S. Yamey. University of Chicago Press, 1957. 271 pp. with index. $2.25.

This is one of the latest additions to the long list of Cambridge Economic Handbooks. The series was planned and originally edited by the late Lord Keynes. The present editors are C. W. Guillebaud and Milton Friedman, leading British economists.

The present volume, written for the general student of affairs as well as for the economist, analyzes many aspects of underdeveloped countries and some major issues of economic policies. The discussion is rigorous and is illustrated by specific examples drawn from events, practices, and situations. The following topics suggest the scope of the treatment of the subject: unused natural resources; human resources: the extended family, underemployment, flexibility of wants, the foreign entrepreneur; the role of government; capital formation; specific measures affecting agriculture; specific measures affecting industry.

The authors are well-known British economists who specialize in underdeveloped countries.

Economic Institutions and Human Welfare, by John Maurice Clark. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1957. 285 pp. and index. $5.50.

This book is a collection of essays that show the economic roots of the problems of our twentieth-century world. The dean of American economists and professor emeritus of economics at Columbia University helps his readers to see that a nation's economic system and economic policies are basic to the general welfare of its citizens. He is particularly aware of the relation of ethics to economics.

One essay deals with the lack of integration between religion, art, literature, and economic life, and describes our age as having a badly split personality. It suggests that we stand in great need of common purposes which will bind together various facets of our national life, and affirms that economics is in the position to make a useful contribution toward that unification. The author wishes that all students of economics would realize that our own American situation cannot be understood apart from an understanding of the world situation.

Dr. Clark sees our age of "the organization man" as a healthy corrective to the irresponsibilities of an earlier period when the "robber barons" saw the control of corporations as opportunities for personal plunder. As more and more people serve on boards and committees and offices of this or that organization, gross betrayals of the public trust become more and more exceptional and widespread responsibility becomes a part of our national life, all of which is in lively contrast to the irresponsibility marked by C. Wright Mills in *The Power Elite.*

The final group of essays deals with the responsibility of economics in the world struggle, with particular reference to the needs of the less-developed areas of the world where new economic systems and new economic resources are rapidly developing.

Though the essays are technical and at points heavy reading, they will remind both laymen and economists that our economic institutions are not just ways of producing goods. They are vital and dynamic forces in the development and self-expression of human beings.

CITIZENSHIP

Individual Freedom and Governmental Restraints, by Walter Gellhorn. Louisiana State University Press, 1956. 215 pp. with index. $3.75.

This is a closely reasoned and scholarly study of three recent developments that encroach on the freedom of the individual—the growth of administrative power to deal more or less finally with personal interests; the varied restraints on reading; and the restrictions on occupational choice.

The author cites the transfer of judicial responsibilities from the traditional courts to a variety of administrative agencies, tracing the rise of the administrator and his growing power in areas of vital importance to individuals.

Federal, local, and private censorship have severely affected the individual's freedom to read, but, being entirely negative, have done nothing to encourage good reading. The present growing concern about obscenity, for example, reveals the difficulty of defining what is obscene. Censorship too often reflects personal tastes rather than qualitative standards.

Occupational licensing is being carried to the extreme, forcing us to chance the risk of departing from one of our cherished traditions—the right of the individual to change his job, and the right to aspire to another status of life.

This important book will be of great interest to administrators, lawyers, political scientists, and all churchmen concerned with civil liberties.

Walter Gellhorn is professor of law at Columbia University and has had a distinguished career as teacher, writer, and public servant.

Going Into Politics: A Guide for Citizens, by Robert E. Merriam and Rachel M. Goetz. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 216 pp. with index. $2.50.

Here is a book about how to get into politics, how to make your voice and opinion count as a citizen, how to work for good government and a better world in the rough-and-tumble of political life.

Mr. Merriam says he is a professional politician. As a Republican he ran for the office of mayor of Chicago in 1955, and one chapter of the book ("Citizen-Politicians

at Work") is his personal account of the campaign on a reform platform. At present he is Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget in the Eisenhower Administration.

Mrs. Goetz, on the other hand, is an amateur who worked with the editorial and research division of the Stevenson campaign staff in 1956.

Their book is more than a manual on practical politics. It deals with principle without getting too far away from the practical.

A Citizen Looks at Congress, by Dean Acheson. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 124 pp. $2.50.

The former Secretary of State examines the division of power within the United States Government and comments on how it functions or fails to function. He begins with an examination of Woodrow Wilson's famous book *Congressional Government,* published seventy years ago. In this work, the young Wilson made a brilliant case for placing with Congress both the formulation and execution of policy—a view based on his disillusionment with the theories of weak Presidents following the Civil War. Later, after the era of Grover Cleveland and the expansion of Presidential power occasioned by the war with Spain, Wilson changed his views. Mr. Acheson points out that today, because of the growing complexities of world affairs, it is the President who must lead, the executive branch that must collect and assess information and intelligence and formulate policy. The Congress must act as reviewer and critic, either approving, modifying, or vetoing what the executive proposes to do.

The book presents a penetrating and constructive analysis of Congress, its relation to the executive, and the role of the committee system in the House and in the Senate. As the author sees it, this system is sometimes irresponsible and unnecessarily cumbersome, and Congress occasionally resembles the confusion of a pack of beagles before it has found the scent. What is needed, he believes, is not a weakening of the powers of the Presidency, or the formulating of policy by Congress, but rather the strengthening of both the executive and legislative branches to perform the huge and difficult task that the twentieth-century period presents to democratic governments.

Mr. Acheson writes with clarity and elegance. He illuminates many of his points with meaningful historical references.

This is a "must" book for those concerned with or interested in the affairs of government.

A Dictionary of Politics, by Florence Elliott and Michael Summerskill. Penguin Books, 1957. 329 pp. Paperback edition, 95 cents.

In this guide to modern politics, there are about 700 entries, ranging from A.F. of L. and A.N.Z.U.S. to Yugoslavia, "Zik," and Zionism. There are brief life histories of the world's leading statesmen who were alive at the time that the manuscript was completed. The political institutions, recent histories, and econ-

omies of almost every independent state in the world are treated. There are entries on important overseas territories. Places that fall into none of these categories but that are centers of dispute are treated separately. The aims of the world's leading political parties are explained. International organizations are described. Political beliefs and dates of many important declarations, pacts, and treaties are set forth. There are cross references in entries where further explanation might help the reader to a better understanding. This is an invaluable handbook. The present edition went to press, evidently, in October or November of 1956. We hope that annual editions, with current information, will be forthcoming.

Citadel: The Story of the U.S. Senate, by William S. White. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 274 pp. with index. $3.75.

This book, by the chief Congressional correspondent for *The New York Times* and one of the keenest political analysts of our day, can be read on three levels: as the dramatic and often glorious history of a group of remarkable and colorful men; as a profound and penetrating exploration of all that is, or should be, best in our way of life (fair debate, fair play, integrity); and as a significant work of original thinking, a major adventure into political philosophy.

Mr. White does not hesitate to criticize Senate procedures of which he does not approve, both present and past. But as a whole he sees the Senate as the last forum in which American democracy operates according to its original concepts. According to his view, integrity is the chief characteristic of the Senate as a continuing organism —an integrity that derives from the Senate's long record of right and useful action (with some notable exceptions) and from the oneness, or solidarity, with which the Senate discharges its over-all functions despite partisan differences.

The book is full of anecdote, drama, humor, action. It is the fascinating story, excellently written, of a political entity that is uniquely American.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Crisis in Communication: A Christian Examination of the Mass Media, by Malcolm Boyd. Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1957. 128 pp. with bibliography and index. $2.95.

Malcolm Boyd was an adman, a TV film producer and packager, and a person widely known in the general field of communications. He is now an ordained Episcopal priest. The book he has written reflects an inside knowledge of communications as an industry and of communicators as people. He does not call them bad names because they exploit people, and thus in treating them as persons at best shows them by pertinent example what he means by his insistence on nonexploitative approaches to people. Furthermore, this book presents a good many very knowing insights into the Christian faith "as a message." The author fundamentally is grappling with the problem of the big sell, hard and soft, that is firmly characteristic of communications today. He comes out at this point: the church must get involved in the various media both as critic and user. As critic the church is uniquely equipped to expose the de-personal, brassy, and evangelical pitchman as a petulant hand. But as user the church must demonstrate to that very pitchman as well as to the common "target audience" that the gospel of Jesus Christ leaves no one out, and that it does speak a compelling and healing word to all the soap buyers in town.

Community Power Structure: A Study of Decision Makers, by Floyd Hunter. The University of North Carolina Press, 1953. 297 pp. $5.00.

This is a fascinating and enlightening study of a busy and complex Southern city called Regional City by the author, but identified by sociologists "in the know" as Atlanta, Georgia. The author is associate professor in the School of Social Work, and research associate in the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina.

Through such research tools as interviews and field investigations, the author has located forty top men in the community who really run Regional City's affairs. The description of how these powerful men deal with each other as they initiate and decide the policies in their of-

fices, their clubs, and homes is as illuminating as the analysis of their relationship with elected politicians and such "professionals" as ministers, social workers, and educators.

Certain persons in Regional City are influential in national as well as local matters of public policy, serving as liaison between the local community and national groups to determine national policy.

The book contains a penetrating analysis of the Negro community of Regional City, with its particular power structure and its own complicated relationships with the larger community. Chastening, indeed, to ministers and church leaders are the findings about the church's relationship to the decision makers. No one of the forty men in the top echelons of power is a minister. This is particularly interesting, because there was a belief abroad in the larger community that if anything was to be done in the Negro community, the ministers and educators and possibly the undertakers should be involved. One white civic leader said of the Negro community power structure, "the ministers and the undertakers are mostly selfish in their approach in most community situations. They either want to get more for themselves or to increase the size of their own organization."

This book is "must" reading for every social education and action leader and every minister and session member. A substantial percentage of men in the power structure of American community life are serving on the sessions and boards of trustees of our larger and more influential churches. Since some of the material is highly controversial and bears so closely on the tensions that communities face, some ministers may not wish to involve the session until they themselves have read it thoroughly and have had a chance to digest its implications.

If social action leaders once upon a time naïvely assumed that the Kingdom would come through petitions and organized marches on city hall, the findings from America's leading social scientists indicate otherwise. If the churches are to be remotely influential in determining public policy that will enhance the commonweal, they will need the insights provided by this book.

What We Want of Our Schools: Plain Talk on Education, from Theory to Budgets, by Irving Adler. The John Day Co., Inc., 1957. 256 pp. $3.75.

In his foreword, Robert M. Hutchins, former president of the University of Chicago, calls this an important book because "it is one of the few on education that deals with the right topics" and asks the right questions.

The author's style of writing is as vigorous and provocative as his ideas and questions. Vocational education and progressive education are critically appraised. He fires a smashing criticism at I.Q. measurements which are widely and arbitrarily used to decide which children merit education, and he has some very helpful things to say about the education of Negro children and what he calls the barbarous anachronism of Jim Crow. He correctly assesses segregated housing as

the chief cause of segregation in the schools of the North, but suggests that other factors prevail as well. Deliberate gerrymandering of school districts has kept certain schools restricted to white students, and it has the same effect as statutory segregation in the South.

Subtler forms of discrimination take place in vocational guidance programs in our high schools. Negro children are steered toward occupations where it is known that employment opportunities exist; but such guidance helps to re-enforce the pattern of Negro employment which is in itself a product of discriminatory practices. He calls upon schools to encourage Negro children to prepare "for any craft or profession they may choose." He urges responsible citizens to join schoolmen in fighting for the rights of Negro young people to practice their skills, through fair employment practices legislation and vigorous law enforcement and community education. This chapter on the education of Negro youth also blasts away at the bias in textbooks and the discriminatory practices of school boards in hiring and placing teachers.

Parents, teachers, and taxpayers will find this volume relevant to the most important problems in public education. We think it would be excellent grist for a parent-teachers meeting sponsored by committees of Christian education in our Presbyterian churches.

The author writes out of his own experiences as a parent, a schoolteacher, and a scholar. He has a keen awareness of the rising cost of public education and the needs of bulging school populations.

Modern Public Opinion, by William Albig. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1956. 518 pp. $6.50.

Here is an important and significant book for all persons who are concerned about communicating ideas. Because there has been little agreement even among the experts in political science and social psychology about the precise meaning of "public opinion," the author makes clear that the term includes both the *content* of group opinion and the *process* by which opinion is formulated. The author's position is that opinion is any expression on a controversial subject, and results from the interaction of persons upon one another in a group.

Mass media do not actually mold opinions until people have had a chance to discuss and react to the ideas presented in groups that are important to them.

The author's emphasis on the interaction process is especially important for church groups. We are only beginning to understand the complicated process by which opinions develop and become modified.

Dr. Albig believes that there are some controversial issues in all groups, therefore the opinion process is operative to a greater or less extent in all groups from a primary group engaged in gossip to a top-level discussion in an international body.

The author points out the keen competition for the attention of the "common man." Advertisers of consumers' goods, special pleaders for political and social causes, representatives of interest groups all clamor for the attention of Ameri-

cans. There is a glut of news, and a lack of adequate standards from which to interpret the news.

The author makes a strong case for the collection of much more information about the influence of mass media on personal opinions and conduct. He feels that commercially sponsored research, which the mass media have underwritten, has contributed little insight about the effects of television and radio.

Especially thought-disturbing are the author's comments about the growing rejection of an intellectual approach to public issues. Indeed, there is much evidence that there is a public reaction against the informed experts and intellectuals. The average person likes to form his opinions on a personal basis and survey public issues and problems in terms of their personal relationship and value to him.

All the author's observations about contemporary public opinion underscore the importance of the church's role in making its members aware of public issues in which church members have both a personal stake and a social responsibility.

Ministers will find a great deal of food for thought in the chapters on "Language and Public Opinion" and "The Leader and Personal Symbolism," also in the author's shrewd appraisal of "Publicity and Propaganda." His comments about the influence of mass media—motion pictures, radio, television, and newspapers—ought to be seriously considered by church school leaders and advisers of youth and in connection with adult programs in the churches.

Responsibility in Mass Communication, by Wilbur Schramm. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 391 pp. with index. $4.50.

This is a big book because it is so profusely illustrated with all sorts of analyses and critical evaluations of items in contemporary mass media of communication. The heart of the book is found in its exposition of four possible positions that can be assumed in respect to mass communications. We can take authoritarian or totalitarian positions on policing the field or we can take libertarian or social responsibility theories. The last two seem most viable, and of the two, Schramm favors the last. Obviously the communications people favor the libertarian position. The big issue raised by this book is the nature, role, and possible consequences of a nonpolitical governmental agency that would ride, loose in the saddle, on a sprawling and often irritable industry. That we need something is potently plain. But just what we need will take some working on. This book is the best thing yet in print on one of our most perplexing and crucial problems.

Alcoholics Anonymous Comes of Age, by a Co-Founder. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 335 pp. with index. $4.00.

This is a companion work to the "Bible" of AA—*Alcoholics Anonymous*—first published in 1939, and *Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions,* published in 1953. All three books have anonymous authorship and

editorship and represent the official position of Alcoholics Anonymous.

The six chapters, each of which is a substantial study, bear the following titles: "When AA Came of Age"; "The Three Legacies of Alcoholics Anonymous: Recovery, Unity, Service"; "Four O'clock Sunday Afternoon"; "Medicine Looks at Alcoholics Anonymous"; "Religion Looks at Alcoholics Anonymous"; "A Friend Looks at Alcoholics Anonymous."

An appendix tells "How to Get in Touch with Alcoholics Anonymous and the Al-Anon Family Groups." In another appendix, "Bill" discusses "Why Alcoholics Anonymous Is Anonymous."

This book would be a valuable asset to every church library, and to every school and public library as well.

Understanding and Counseling the Alcoholic, by Howard J. Clinebell, Jr. Abingdon Press, 1956. 252 pp. with index. $3.75.

This book is written for the person who is confronted with the problem of counseling alcoholics and dealing with the prevention of alcoholism through education, using the resources of the Christian faith.

Dr. Clinebell divides the study into three parts: I. Understanding the Problem of Alcoholism (What Is an Alcoholic? What Are the Causes of Alcoholism?); II. Some Religious Approaches to Alcoholism (How Religion Has Been Used to Help Homeless Alcoholics; The Emmanuel Movement; Alcoholics Anonymous; The Psychodynamics of a Religious Approach to Alcoholism); III. The Minister's Approach to Alcoholism (The Ethical Problem in Alcoholism; Laying the Groundwork for Counseling Alcoholics; Some Principles for Counseling Alcoholics; Helping the Family of the Alcoholic; The Prevention of Alcoholism).

Dr. Clinebell is minister of a Methodist church in Great Neck, New York, and lecturer in the Department of Religious Education at New York University. The book is the result of an intensive study he made of alcoholism in connection with his work for a Ph.D. degree at Columbia University.

Dr. Selden D. Bacon, Director of the Yale University Center of Alcohol Studies, says that this is "without question the best book on this phase of alcoholism yet to appear and is one of the best books on alcoholism in general which has been published in a decade."

This is a book which every minister should own and read.

GENERAL

The American Class Structure, by Joseph A. Kahl. Rinehart & Company, Inc., 1957. 310 pp. $4.50.

Most Americans have grown up believing that ours is truly a "classless" society, where talent and hard work are properly rewarded and any man's son can become President of the United States. Indeed, in our open and unfettered economy it has been almost taboo to admit that there are class differences. Because there has been a good deal of mobility from one economic group to another and no fixed, inherited strata, we have been inclined to overlook the amount of social stratification that does exist.

The sociologists have been busily studying particular communities and their class systems. Significant national studies have also been made in recent years of American income and occupational groups. Professor Kahl's text is significant because it brings together both national and local research into a "unified portrait of the class system of present-day America based on systematic research." Although the book has been written primarily for college students of sociology, it has a great deal of highly useful material for ministers and laymen who are concerned about political action and the social forces that operate in our society. Reading and discussion of this book will give all who engage in these activities greater understanding of American institutions.

The author has organized his data into chapters devoted to various factors, such as prestige, occupation, class consciousness, the interaction between classes, value orientations of various class groups. One chapter explores the complex interrelations among the factors. Two additional chapters deal with the barriers faced by various ethnic groups and the much-debated question of social mobility.

No church that is seriously studying its membership and the needs of its parish can overlook the findings in the chapter on "Occupational Prestige and Social Change." Preachers will find a great deal of sermon material in the chapter dealing with "Income, Wealth, and Style of Life"—including figures and percentages of income spent for food, clothing, amusements, alcoholic beverages, and so on. Presbytery and synod chairmen who are plotting political strategy with their committees will benefit by the in-

sights of the chapter on "Class Consciousness and Political Ideology," and the identification of various economic groups with certain politico-economic attitudes. The author has sifted evidence pointing to the reasons for such political events as the Truman landslide in 1948, Eisenhower's sweep in 1952, and the emergence of the new Republican Party under Eisenhower and the influence of new Democrats like Stevenson. Particularly helpful is the way in which the book shows how a man's occupation affects his beliefs about social policy, and how his job affects his choice of friends and the goals of his family.

The Power Elite, by C. Wright Mills. Oxford University Press, 1956. 423 pp. $6.00.

Here is a provocative, controversial study of American life in the mid-century which examines a fairly uniform social type with exceptional advantages of training and origin. The elite are sons of upper- and middle-class Protestant families, the majority having Presbyterian and Episcopalian affiliations.

The author analyzes the style of life and motivations of the distinct groups in the power elite, all of whom possess wealth, power, and fame, and he describes the struggle for status. In this "fraternity of the successful" are the rich—powerful because of inherited wealth, and big new rich; chief executives of corporations that determine the national economy and levels of employment and wages; glamorous celebrities created by American mass media; military "brass" who have achieved economic and political power as the country has assumed world leadership. Top-level government officials, corporation lawyers, and investment bankers are effective, powerful links in economic, political, and military affairs, unifying the power elite.

Public education, which should increase the effectiveness of the people to control their own destinies, has become another mass medium whose prime task has shifted to training people for better paying jobs and thus to get ahead. Dr. Mills feels that educational institutions are not equipping people to think in wider terms, or to translate troubles into issues, and issues into terms of their human meaning.

The author concludes: "The second-rate mind is in command of the ponderously spoken platitude. The men of the higher circles are not representative men. Where high position is not a result of moral virtue, their fabulous success is not firmly connected with meritorious ability. Those who sit in the seats of the high and the mighty are selected and formed by the means of power, the sources of wealth, the mechanics of celebrity which prevail in their society. They are not men shaped by nationally responsible parties that debate openly and clearly the issues this nation now so unintelligently confronts. Commanders of power unequaled in human history, they have succeeded within the American system of organized irresponsibility."

Churchmen may not agree, but would do well to ponder what the author writes about the "higher im-

morality" and wealth as the one, unambiguous criterion of success.

World Religions: A Brief Guide to the Principal Beliefs and Teachings of the Religions of the World and to the Statistics of Organized Religion, by Benson Y. Landis. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1957. 158 pp. with index. $2.95.

This is a useful, concise handbook of information on the more important religious groupings of the world, ranging from the Adventists to the followers of Zoroaster. It is designed for the layman who wants his information capsule-size and uncritical. This book, which would seem to have a place in many church libraries, is not to be regarded as a discussion of the living faiths of mankind in the context of the current deepening interest in what used to be called "comparative religions."

Dr. Landis is widely known as the editor of Research Publications of the National Council of Churches.

Religion, Society and the Individual: An Introduction to the Sociology of Religion, Part I, by J. Milton Yinger. The Macmillan Company, 1957. 322 pp. with index. $5.00.

In this scholarly book, Dr. Yinger, who is a professor of sociology and anthropology at Oberlin College, discusses (1) The Relation of Religion to Morals, Science, and Magic; (2) A Sociological Theory of Religion; (3) Religion and Personality; (4) Religion and Variation Among Societies; (5) Religion and Social Status; (6) Religion and Economics; (7) Religion and Political Institutions; (8) Religious Change and Social Change.

The author analyzes religion as seen in three areas: the theoretical (a system of beliefs), the practical (a system of worship), and the sociological (a system of social relationships).

Dr. Yinger suggests that the present "return to religion" is matched by a "return to the study of religion." He makes a strong plea for the scientific study of religion as opening the way to a deeper understanding of the relationship of religion to individual and social morality. Concerning the present "return to religion," Dr. Yinger says: "The present enthusiasm for the churches seems relatively superficial; while the true situation is more accurately marked by Kierkegaard's call, echoed by many contemporary theologians and church leaders, Where are the Christians in Christendom? Their scarcity is partly to be accounted for by the weakness of the continuing reformation, the failure to develop a religion whose symbols and problems are meaningful to men today. The result is a hasty return to the church while a great deal of the operating faith resides in national creeds. These creeds are not sharp departures from the religious traditions to which they are related, of course, but they give weight to the limited and parochial views of those religions—in a day when the universalism of man has been transformed from an exciting vision to a vital necessity" (pages 311-312).

This book, which belongs in the

category of the sociology of religion, will aid the reader in better understanding the status of religion today as it relates to our social, economic, and political trends.

Patterns of Faith in America Today, edited by F. Ernest Johnson. Harper & Brothers, 1957. 192 pp. with index. $3.00.

This book, published by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies, is a gathering together of authoritative statements by spokesmen for the major faith groups in America. The five chapters deal with Classical Protestantism, by Robert McAfee Brown; Liberal Protestantism, by Edwin E. Aubrey; Roman Catholicism, by Charles Donahue; Judaism, by Simon Greenberg; Naturalistic Humanism, by John Herman Randall, Jr.

Each contributor was asked to interpret his own religious tradition in the light of (1) what it teaches concerning the nature and destiny of man; (2) what its concept of God is; (3) what its views on sin and salvation are; (4) what its philosophy of history is; (5) how it fosters a belief in progress; (6) how it conceives of authority and freedom.

The Hidden Persuaders, by Vance Packard. David McKay Company, Inc., 1957. 275 pp. with index. $4.00.

This popularly written book, whose style and documentation is that of a newspaper writer, is an attempt to study "the use of mass psychoanalysis to guide campaigns of persuasion."

In what has been called the Age of Manipulation, this sometimes humorous, occasionally dubious, frequently chilling book takes a much-needed look at the quasi science of "motivational research" (MR) and analyzes its methods, its effectiveness, and its moral implications. The author is perhaps a bit too angry at what he sees (and as a former newspaperman, he has a tendency to see the more sensational aspects of MR) to give an objective and scholarly appraisal. But one could conclude that there is "something going on here" in response to which objectivity and scholarliness would be completely inappropriate.

If the depth interviews of a scientific sample of Americans disclose their common unconscious weaknesses, frailties, and desires; and if the university men become admen to beam messages to these subliminal drives; and if masses of people, not knowing that they do so, let alone *why*, do in fact let their economic, political, social (and "religious") behavior be manipulated thereby, then we are truly in dangerous waters. Packard finds evidence that this is to a considerable degree true.

His chapter headings are illustrative not only of the domains of the depth probers, but also of his style, e.g.: Self-Images for Everybody; Back to the Breast, and Beyond; Selling Symbols to Upward Strivers; The Psycho-Seduction of Children; Politics and the Image Builders; The Engineered Yes; Care and Feeding of Positive Thinkers; The Packaged Soul?

The last two chapters deal realis-

tically with "The Question of Validity" (does MR really get results?—it seems to, but nobody is sure) and "The Question of Morality" (what are its ethical implications?). He concludes with the trenchant observation that a world in which everyone behaved rationally all the time would be a pretty dull place. "At times it is pleasanter or easier to be nonlogical. But I prefer being nonlogical by my own free will and impulse rather than to find myself manipulated into such acts."

This is a valuable and important book, especially for churchmen.

The Organization Man, by William H. Whyte, Jr. Doubleday Anchor Books, Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1957. 471 pp. with index. $1.45.

This book is the work of another angry man, one of the editors of *Fortune* magazine, who takes a long and painstakingly documented look at a way of life lived by many Americans under the protection of the big organization.

Mr. Whyte is concerned—deeply concerned, in fact—about the new values that are being elevated to high priority positions in American culture by virtue of the fact that so many of us seek and find jobs that promise long-term security and a high standard of living in the corporation, the government, the labor union, the university, the foundation . . . or the church. He sees, and lists at length, evidence that the drive to create, to rebel, to differ, in short the impulse to be a unique human being, is being "imprisoned in brotherhood" and seduced by beneficence.

The most significant part of *The Organization Man* for Christians is probably the opening chapters, in which Whyte describes the demise of the ethical justification for early American capitalism (blasphemously called the Protestant Ethic) and the rise of a new ethical justification of the new capitalism (more appropriately labeled the Social Ethic).

His gripe, and it seems to be a realistic one, is that the pendulum of value creation has swung too far. Cooperation, teamwork, social adjustment, "togetherness," peace and harmony have been elevated to first positions on the American scale of values. And because they promise security, goods, honor, and prestige, too many Americans—in their organization—seem willing to sell their souls in their service.

Mr. Whyte resents the scientism that sees social engineering an exact science that can solve most, if not all, of the problems of human relations. He resents the emphasis on "belongingness" that leaves no place on "the team" for the eccentric genius. He resents the standardization of education that plays down content and plays up methods. He resents the "togetherness" that plays down the value of the individual while it plays up the value of the group. And he is seriously troubled by the effects all this has on school curriculums, suburban living, science, personal relations, and most of all on human beings. So will anyone be who reads his book.

Incidentally, he has a superb chapter on "The Church of Suburbia" and a priceless Appendix on "How to Cheat on Personality Tests."

The Organization Man, taken with

The Hidden Persuaders, constitutes about the best antidote to complacency available today. Anyone who really wants the *coup de grâce* administered can add *The Power Elite,* by C. Wright Mills (see page 33).

The Social Thought of the World Council of Churches, by Edward Duff, S. J. Association Press, 1956. 339 pp. with index. $7.50.

This important and remarkable book is the first objective analysis of the history, nature, authority, social philosophy, and social policy of the World Council of Churches. It is noteworthy that it comes from the scholarly pen of a Jesuit priest.

Father Duff is editor of *Social Order,* monthly journal of the Institute of Social Order, a social research group sponsored by the Jesuit order in the United States. His study is based upon monumental and painstaking research, in the course of which he spent a great deal of time in the Geneva headquarters of the World Council of Churches and consulted with many of the American leaders of the Protestant ecumenical movement. The book is irenic in spirit and deeply understanding of the purpose and dynamic of the World Council and of the movements that preceded it. The study is organized into five sections: (I) The History of the World Council of Churches, (II) The Nature and Authority of the World Council of Churches, (III) The Social Philosophy of the World Council of Churches, (IV) The Social Policy of the World Council of Churches, and (V) Conclusions.

The discussion throughout is thoroughly and accurately documented with references to appropriate records, papers, addresses, and reports. It should also be said that Father Duff is revealed in this writing as a sound theologian, and that he is capable of being fair to the genius of Protestantism.

We not only heartily commend and recommend this amazing volume; we would also hold it up as an example of an honest and, we believe, successful attempt to achieve objectivity and understanding across the lines that divide us into Catholic and Protestant groups.

Protestant and Catholic: Religious and Social Interaction in an Industrial Community, by Kenneth W. Underwood. The Beacon Press, Inc., 1957. 484 pp. $6.00.

This is a fascinating and illuminating study of "Paper City," which is the author's fictitious name for Holyoke, Massachusetts. It begins with the dramatic combination of religious and social forces that prevented Margaret Sanger, internationally known leader of planned parenthood, from speaking in the First Congregational Church; but it goes far beyond the "incident" to show the complex social and economic forces that interact in Protestant and Catholic relations.

Ministers will profit by the author's observations of the socio-economic class structure of the community and the churches. There is thoughtful and discerning analysis of so-called bloc voting and political manipulation to activate the Catholic

or Protestant vote. Findings suggest that Catholics and Protestants alike are influenced politically by a great number of factors, including their social and economic status in the community. The political goals of Catholic and Protestant Churches are carefully studied as well as their strategies and effectiveness in political reform and compromise.

The study, however, is larger than the struggles and conflicts of a particular New England town. It also goes beyond Catholic-Protestant tensions. The book represents the author's continuing purpose as a theologian and social scientist to delineate the relation of religion to culture in the United States, and how Christian faith makes its impact on the daily decisions that church members make in their jobs, their families, and political and social associations.

The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church, edited by F. L. Cross. Oxford University Press, 1957. 1,492 pp. $17.50.

This comprehensive, one-volume work will take its place among other distinguished Oxford reference books.

Its aim is to provide factual information on every aspect of Christianity, especially in its historical development. The dictionary consists of well over 6,000 entries or articles, ranging from a few lines to about 2,500 words in length, and nearly 4,500 bibliographies.

Among reference books on religion, this already is regarded as outstanding. No other single volume in this field is so comprehensive, balanced, accurate, and up to date.

Dr. Cross is Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church in Oxford. Assisting him in the preparation of the dictionary were nearly one hundred British churchmen. The book is the result of massive labor and high scholarship.

What the Christian Hopes For in Society, edited by Wayne H. Cowan. Selections from *Christianity and Crisis* by John C. Bennett, Margaret Mead, Francis Pickens Miller, Reinhold Niebuhr, David E. Roberts, Kenneth W. Thompson, Paul Tillich, Amos N. Wilder. Association Press, 1957. 125 pp. 50 cents.

The authors say that the Christian can't hope for much, as a matter of fact, anything in society. Every hope eventually is exploded as a too simple and wishful estimate of human capacities, or it turns out to be destructively powerful in realization. Thus caught, the Christian is woefully tempted to escape into the wide blue yonder of a "sophisticated second coming" kind of hope or to despair. But neither are Christian alternatives, simply because the Christian faith does have a way of hoping and does have a profoundly relevant hope in Jesus Christ which is even hopefully translated into specific programs and immediate goals. The Christian doesn't hope in the times. He sees them in context, as times and as programs, and knows that they fall within the judgment and redemption of God.

Each chapter of this book was

originally an article in *Christianity and Crisis,* a bimonthly magazine that seeks to elaborate the crises and problems of contemporary life from a distinctively Christian perspective. In words of one syllable, this small book is a gem. Its perception and insight will prove endlessly useful in these "hopeful" days.

Conservation: An American Story of Conflict and Accomplishment, by David Cushman Coyle. Rutgers University Press, 1957. 284 pp. with index. $5.00.

The publication of this important book comes as we approach the fiftieth anniversary of the conservation movement in the United States. The movement began with Theodore Roosevelt's Governors' Conference in May, 1908. The prophet of the conservation gospel was Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Coyle's account is a history of the conservation movement and, in effect, a biography of Pinchot's career in this field. The book traces the development of the resources program toward integrated public management from the time of Roosevelt and Pinchot all the way through the second Roosevelt's administration and down to the present.

Controversial subjects such as Dixon-Yates and Hells Canyon are vigorously discussed. Especially valuable is the section dealing with the history of forestry in America. Problems of soil, mineral, water power, wildlife, and even human conservation are covered. The book gives a clear picture of what still remains to be done in this all-important and too little understood field of conservation.

Mr. Coyle is a well-known writer and lecturer on public affairs.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Your Church and Your Community, by Huber F. Klemme. Christian Education Press, 1957. $1.75.

Existence Today, by Harold C. Letts. Muhlenberg Press, 1957. $1.50.

The Lutheran Heritage, by Harold C. Letts. Muhlenberg Press, 1957. $1.75.

Life in Community, by Harold C. Letts. Muhlenberg Press, 1957. $2.25.

Catholicism and the Ecumenical Movement, by John M. Todd. Longmans, Green & Co., Inc., 1956. $1.50.

Supremacy and Peace, by Charles C. Hilliard. The North River Press, 1956. $3.50.

John Foster Dulles: A Biography, by John Robinson Beal. Harper & Brothers, 1957. $4.50.

300,000 New Americans, by Lyman Cromwell White. Harper & Brothers, 1957. $4.00.

Beliefs That Matter, by Ganse Little. The Westminster Press, 1957. $2.50.

The Duties of the Ruling Elder, by Paul S. Wright. The Westminster Press, 1957. $1.00.

The New Ordeal of Christianity, by Paul Hutchinson. Association Press, 1957. $2.50.

The Crucial Decade: America 1945-1955, by Eric F. Goldman. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1956. $4.00.

Where to Go for Help, by Wayne E. Oates. The Westminster Press, 1957. $2.00.

The Dollar and the Vatican, by Avro Manhattan. Pioneer Press, 1956. $3.75.

The Vatican Revolution, by Geddes MacGregor. The Beacon Press, Inc., 1957. $4.95.

Laymen at Work, by George Stoll. Abingdon Press, 1956. $1.75.

The Ministry in Historical Perspectives, ed. by H. Richard Niebuhr and Daniel D. Williams. Harper & Brothers, 1956. $5.00.

Atoms and People, by Ralph Lapp. Harper & Brothers, 1956. $4.00.

The listing does not preclude the possibility of later review in these columns.